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POWER SYSTEM FOR AREA CONTAINING A SET OF POWER CONSUMERS  
TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a system for suitably supplying electric power to collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings and managing the electric power, and to an electric power system for preventing as much as possible supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority individually set by a resident of the collective housing. Here, a phrase "quality of electric power" described in a previous application is reflected on the abovementioned "order of priority" set by the resident. The resident recognizes the value according to the order, and a supplier sets electric power fees according to the value.

BACKGROUND ART

Electric power is important as means for supplying energy, and a power failure due to supply shortage has been a problem caused by excessive electric power consumption. For example, the supplier's side cannot deal with a large consumption of electric power for air conditioning during summer, thereby causing a power failure in a particular region. A technology has been proposed which corrects such an unbalance between supply and demand of electric power and, furthermore, optimizes a balance between supply and demand of general energy including electric power by means of IT (Information Technology) which fully utilizes networks and computers.

In particular, in recent years, restrictions on business of selling electricity from a power producer and supplier (PPS) to any consumers are removed. Hence, in electric power supply, business providing new additional services attractive to customers has been sought. Under such circumstances, there is a demand, for technology to optimize electric power supply and demand, and improve the convenience of customers, and such technology has been being proposed.

In such proposals, electrical devices and electric power systems for a general-purpose power source or a house have been known which prevent as much as possible supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority set by a manager or a resident (see Patent Documents 1 to 8). For example, in Patent Document 1, an overload prevention control device is disclosed in which an electric apparatus having the lowest order of priority is first detached from a power source. Further, in Patent Document 2, a control device is disclosed which performs interruption according to the order of presettable priority of device interruption when the contract demand with an electric power company is exceeded.

However, for an electric power system for collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings, or for an electric power system for a developing area, such as a narrow housing developing area within several hundred meters, in which a plurality of buildings are dispersed and scattered,

an appropriate system for preventing as much as possible supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of the abovementioned priority has not been proposed.

Specifically, in a conventional system shown in, for example,

5 Fig. 4 (a conventional system for supplying electric power to collective housing composed of a single building through a plurality of supply lines and managing the electric power),

interruption means C for an electric power distribution line not having remote interruption means are only provided in a

10 switchboard 16 of a residence section 14 of a resident for protecting overcurrent. Hence, it has been difficult to

prevent as much as possible supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority. It has been known that

an individual resident of a collective housing may place a

15 device described in Patent Document 1 or 2 in a residence

section. However, a system capable of providing flexibility to interruption conditions for allowing the conditions to be

freely set through the Internet has not been proposed.

The present applicant has proposed an electric power

20 meter suitable for a system which supplies electric power to

collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of

buildings through a plurality of supply lines and manages the

electric power. This electric power meter is suitable for

controlling a balance between supply and demand of electric

25 power through utilizing IT (Information Technology) (see

Patent Document 9). However, any specific system has not been proposed which has this electric power meter applied to an electric power system of collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings to thereby prevent as much  
5 as possible supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority individually set by a resident.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. Sho 57-130543 "OVERLOAD PREVENTION CONTROL DEVICE", Kitatani Electric Industry Co., Ltd.

10 Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 3-285518 "ELECTRIC POWER CONTROL DEVICE FOR HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCE", NEC Corporation

Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Hei 11-341707 "REMOTE AUTOMATIC POWER SOURCE SWITCHING  
15 DEVICE", RONIKKU Co., Ltd.

Patent Document 4: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2000-83323 "POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM", MIYAMOTO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Patent Document 5: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication  
20 No. 2000-13933 "CONTROL SWITCHBOARD", NEC Engineering, Ltd.

Patent Document 6: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2003-319572 "ELECTRIC POWER CONTROL SYSTEM FOR INDOOR EQUIPMENT", Nippon Telegram and Telephone Corporation.

Patent Document 7: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication  
25 No. 2004-320849 "POWER SOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM", NEC Fielding,

Ltd.

Patent Document 8: Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication  
No. 2004-129477 "LOAD LIMITING DEVICE", Dainichi Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Patent Document 9: Japanese Patent Application No. 2004-  
5 293336 "METHOD FOR MEASURING AMOUNT OF ELECTRIC POWER USAGE  
AND ELECTRIC POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
BANK CORP.

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

#### PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

10 It is an object to specifically propose an electric power  
system technology for preventing as much as possible supply  
interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority,  
as described in Patent Documents 1 to 8, and in particular an  
electric power system technology applicable to collective  
15 housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings.

## MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

An aspect (claim 1) of the present invention is an electric power system for a collective area of a plurality of electric power consumers which system has means for remotely measuring the total amount of electric power consumption in a single electric power consumer section of the collective area of the electric power consumers by connecting an electric power meter provided in the single electric power consumer section with a remote management base through the Internet or the like, the electric power meter being provided individually for each electric power consumer section, the electric power system having: means for remotely interrupting a plurality of electric power distribution lines in the single electric power consumer section individually by remote operation from the remote management base by use of a control signal via the Internet; and means for setting via the Internet or the like a limit amount of electric power consumption which amount is within a maximum electric power capable of being supplied to the single electric power consumer section. An order of electric power distribution priority is set for the plurality of electric power distribution lines in the abovementioned single electric power consumer section in advance via the Internet (or the electric power system has means for setting the order of electric power distribution priority). The

electric power system further has means for issuing an instruction for performing, by the remote interruption means and the remote interruption means, interruption of the electric power distribution lines successively in the order  
5 from an electric power distribution line which is in a current carrying state and has the lowest order of electric power distribution priority when a remote measurement value of the total amount of electric power consumption of the single electric power consumer section becomes equal to or more than  
10 the set limit amount of electric power consumption.

Further, an aspect (claim 2) of the present invention is also applicable to the case in which electric power is supplied to a single electric power consumer section of a collective area of a plurality of electric power consumers  
15 from a power source via a plurality of electric power supply lines. Specifically, this aspect is an electric power system for the collective area of electric power consumers, having means for issuing an instruction for performing, by remote interruption means, interruption of the electric power supply  
20 lines successively in the order from an electric power supply line which is in a current carrying state and has the lowest order of electric power supply priority when a remote measurement value of the total amount of electric power consumption becomes equal to or more than a set limit amount  
25 of electric power consumption, the order of electric power

supply priority being set for the plurality of electric power supply lines in advance via the Internet (or the electric power system having means for setting the order of electric power supply priority).

5           Further, an aspect of the present invention may be an electric power system which has means for issuing an instruction for selectively interrupting, by remote interruption means, an electric power distribution line or an electric power supply line, each of which is in a current  
10 carrying state and has the lowest order of electric power distribution or supply priority. Specifically, this aspect (claim 3) is an electric power system for a collective area of electric power consumers, having: means for individually interrupting a plurality of electric power supply lines for a  
15 single electric power consumer section by remote operation from a remote management base; means for individually interrupting a plurality of electric power distribution lines in the single electric power consumer section by remote operation from the remote management base; and means for  
20 setting, via the Internet or the like, a limit amount of electric power consumption which amount is within a maximum electric power capable of being supplied to the single electric power consumer section. An order of electric power supply priority and an order of electric power distribution  
25 priority are set for the abovementioned plurality of electric

power supply lines and the abovementioned plurality of electric power distribution lines, respectively, in advance via the Internet or the like (or the electric power system has means for setting the order of electric power supply priority and the order of electric power distribution priority). The electric power system further has: means for setting, via the Internet or the like, an order of interruption of electric power supply-distribution for selectively interrupting either the abovementioned set lowest order of electric power supply priority or the abovementioned set lowest order of electric power distribution priority; and means for issuing an instruction for selectively and successively interrupting, by the remote interruption means, either an electric power distribution line which is in a current-carrying state and has the lowest order of electric power distribution priority or an electric power supply line which is in a current-carrying state and has the lowest order of electric power supply priority, when a remote measurement value of the total amount of electric power consumption becomes equal to or more than the set limit amount of electric power consumption.

In particular, in an aspect (claim 4) of the present invention, in order to notify the general status of electric power consumption of the collective area to the electric power consumers, it is preferable that the electric power system have: means for determining the total sum of the remotely

measured total amounts of electric power consumption of the electric power consumer sections; means for determining the total sum of the set limit amounts of electric power consumption of the electric power consumer sections; and also  
5 means for sending to the Internet the total sum of the total amounts of electric power consumption and the total sum of the limit amounts of electric power consumption. For increasing energy-saving awareness of electric power consumers, it is important that the electric power consumers are capable of  
10 easily grasping the general status of electric power consumption of the collective area by use of a cellular phone or the like.

Further, the collective area serving as the subject of an aspect (claim 5) of the present invention is characterized by  
15 , having a shared portion which is in the collective area and in which the usage fee of electric power is shared by a plurality of electric power consumers. An apartment house has a power source for an entrance, a stairway, an elevator, and the like. However, electric power supply for these shared portions is  
20 not the most important issue. When electric power supply to the shared portions can be interrupted promptly in case of emergency by taking into account the abovementioned total sum of the total amounts of electric power consumption and the total sum of the limit amounts of electric power consumption,  
25 convenience is afforded to the electric power consumers since

electric power supply to other important power sources is maintained. Specifically, it is convenient that the electric power system has: means for interrupting, by remote operation from the remote management base, an electric power supply line  
5 for the shared portion which is in the collective area and in which the usage fee of electric power is shared by the plurality of electric power consumers; and means for issuing an operation for interrupting the electric power supply line for the abovementioned shared portion by the remote  
10 interruption means based on the total sum of the total amounts of electric power consumption and the total sum of the limit amounts of electric power consumption.

The interruption of electric power supply to the shared portion is carried out in the state in which the electric  
15 power consumers can easily grasp the general status of electric power consumption in the collective area through the means for sending to the Internet the abovementioned total sum of the total amounts of electric power consumption and the total sum of the limit amounts of electric power consumption.

20 This is an important condition. If such a mechanism is not provided, the electric power consumers can not easily grasp the situation causing the interruption of electric power supplied to the sheared portions, thereby causing an inconvenience.

25 In an aspect (claim 6) of the present invention, it is

preferable that the collective area of the plurality of electric power consumers be collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings (i.e., apartments or an apartment house), that the plurality of electric power consumers be residents of the collective housing, and that the electric power consumer section be a single residence section of the abovementioned resident.

However, the electric power consumers may be a manager of a collection of stores, and the collective area may be a collection of stores. The collective area may not be a single building and may be composed of a plurality of dispersed and scattered buildings. In this case, in view of the cost of electric power supply and management, it is desirable that the buildings be close to each other within a predetermined distance. For example, the collective area is a developing area, such as a narrow housing developing area within several hundred meters.

#### EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

In a system which supplies electric power to collective housing composed of a single or a plurality of buildings through a plurality of supply lines and manages the electric power, supply interruption of a supply line having a high order of priority set by a resident can be prevented as much as possible.

Under the present circumstances, there is no rule for

regulating the reception of electric power over a wide area in a unified manner. However, in order to address a recent wide-area power failure accident and the like, there is a demand to institute a regulation rule for the supply and demand of

5 electric power. In the aspects of the present invention, the realization of a higher level system which performs the regulation is assumed when such a regulation rule comes into operation.

Specifically, when the higher level system predicts a short-term increase in the demand of electric power due to air conditioning during summer by means of prediction for temperature, an instruction for saving electricity will be sent through the Internet or the like in order to suppress electric power consumption to the least necessary amount. The system of the aspects of the present invention receives the instruction for saving electricity and interrupts an electric power supply line having a low order of priority and supplying electric power at low cost. Therefore, the amount of electric power consumption of an object to which electric power is supplied through the present system can be restricted and reduced. If such measures can be taken, a wide area power failure can be prevented before it occurs. Here, the concept of the "electric power supply line having a low order of priority and supplying electric power at low cost" is related to the concept of the "quality of electric power" described in a previous application. Specifically, the "order of priority" set by a resident is reflected on the value, and the resident recognizes the value according to the order. A supplier sets electric power fees in accordance with the value. Therefore, electric power distributed and supplied through a line having a low order of priority is low cost.

Furthermore, if electric apparatuses (such as a personal computer) important for a resident of a residence to which the

present system supplies electric power are used through a high-cost electric power supply line having a high order of priority, risk for individuals can be reduced. This is because the priority line is prevented from interruption as much as possible since a non-priority line is first interrupted even in the situation in which an emergency electric power failure is likely to occur. Conventionally, such measures cannot be taken so that electric power supply to important electric apparatuses such as a personal computer are interrupted as well as other unimportant devices. Thus, such problems are resolved.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is an explanatory drawing of an Example (claim 1) of the present invention, and in this Example the invention is applied to a collective housing unit 13 in which an order of priority is assigned to electric power distribution lines. Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing of an Example (claim 2) of the present invention, and in this Example the order of priority is further assigned to electric power supply lines in addition to the electric power distribution lines in Fig. 1.

Specifically, the collective housing unit 13 corresponds to the collective area of the plurality of electric power consumers, and a single residence section 14 of the collective housing unit corresponds to the single electric power consumer section. Furthermore, an electric power measurement device 21

corresponds to the electric power meter individual for each electric power consumer section. 21 is connected to a measurement management device 23 through a measurement communication line 22 and connected to the Internet (a wide area network) 25 through the measurement management device 23.

In the single residence section 14 of the collective housing unit, J(1) is an electric apparatus having a first priority, J(2) is an electric apparatus having a second priority, J(3) is an electric apparatus having a third priority, J(N-1) is an electric apparatus having an (N-1)-th priority, and J(N) is an electric apparatus having an N-th priority (an electric apparatus having the lowest priority). In addition, C(1) to C(N) are means for remotely interrupting 100 V-electric power distribution lines for J(1) to J(N), respectively. These means are means for interrupting individually the plurality of electric power distribution lines in the single electric power consumer section through remote operation from a remote management base. The description of each of the other symbols will be omitted (see DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS).

An electric power measurement control device J of the single residence section 14 of the collective housing unit has a function for measuring and remotely sending the amount of electric power and also a function for remotely interrupting a predetermined electric power distribution line. Suitably, an

electric power meter disclosed by the present applicant in Patent Document 9 may be applied to 16. Examples of the electric power meter are illustrated in Fig. 3 (an example of an entire configuration diagram of the electric power measurement control device 16 employed in the present aspect), Fig. 5 (a fragmentary configuration diagram of 151 in the example of Fig. 3), and Fig. 6 (a fragmentary configuration diagram of 152 in the example of Fig. 3).

However, the configurations of Figs. 3, 5, and 6 are not always applicable to 16 without change. It is easy to reconfigure the abovementioned functions for measuring and remotely sending the amount of electric power and for remotely interrupting a predetermined electric power distribution line to realize 16 conforming to the specifications of measurement control. 151 (a portion measuring current and voltage in a 100 V system and having a display for the total electric power) and 152 (a portion having remote interruption means RB for remotely interrupting electric power distribution-supply lines) may be integrally configured. The description of each of the other symbols denoted in Figs. 3, 5, and 6 will be omitted (see DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS).

The total sum of the total amounts of electric power consumption of the electric power consumer sections is measured by an electric power amount measurement device 26 shown in Fig.1, in the upstream for electric supply to the

collective housing unit 13 and the electric power amount measurement device 26 is connected to the Internet (the wide area network) 25 through the measurement management device 23. In the configuration of Fig. 1, when a remote measurement value of the total amount of electric power consumption of the single residence section 14 of the collective housing unit becomes equal to or larger than a set value of the limit amount of electric power consumption, the remote interruption can be performed successively in the order from an electric power distribution line which is in a current-carrying states and has the lowest order of electric power distribution priority. The order of priority and the limit amount of electric power consumption may be set by the resident of the single residence section through the Internet.

Fig. 2 shows an Example in which electric power is supplied to the single electric power consumer section in the collective area of the plurality of electric power consumers through a plurality of electric power supply lines from a power source and which has means for interrupting individually the plurality of electric power supply lines for the single electric power consumer section by remote operation from a remote management base. 31 is a priority (high quality) 100 V electric power supply line, and 32 is a non-priority (low quality) 100 V electric power supply line. BX is remote interruption means for a 200 V electric power supply line, CX

is remote interruption means for the electric power supply line 31, DX is remote interruption means for the electric power supply line 32, and 27 is the remote interruption means for the non-priority (low quality) 100 V electric power supply line at the uppermost stream of the line. These BX, CX, DX, and 27 may be employed selectively. The description of each of the other symbols will be omitted (see DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS).

In the configuration of Fig. 2, a line having non-priority 32 can be first interrupted remotely according to the order of the preset priority (two ranks, i.e., priority 31 and non-priority 32 in Fig. 2) of the electric power supply lines described in claim 2. Furthermore, in Fig. 2, means (C(1) to C(N) and D(1) to D(N)) for individually interrupting also the plurality of electric power distribution lines in the single electric power consumer section by remote operation from the remote management base are illustrated as a combination with the configuration of Fig. 1. These may also be employed selectively.

The plurality of electric power supply lines may be composed only of the 100 V electric power supply line and the 200 V electric power supply line. For example, in the case in which the 100 V has priority and the 200 V has non-priority in the order of priority of electric power supply, when the remote measurement value of the total amount of electric power

consumption is equal to or larger than a set value of the limit amount of electric power consumption, remote interruption is carried out by BX (the remote interruption means for the 200 V electric power supply line) in Fig. 2.

5           When the present aspects are embodied, it is necessary to address problems of malfunctions of interruption caused by a prank on the Internet or measurement error due to noise. For example, a configuration is desirable in which means for issuing an instruction for interrupting an electric power  
10   distribution line or an electric power supply line has means for sending an interruption confirmation signal before interruption through the Internet in advance of the issuance of the interruption instruction. In this configuration, a signal from the electric power transmission target can be re-  
15   received and a state can be reconfirmed whether or not the interruption is surely carried out. In addition, the state can be reconfirmed by a resident of a stand-alone house or a manager. The reconfirmation may be carried out by notifying the occurrence of the interruption to a cellular phone in  
20   advance for carrying out the interruption after the resident or the manager sends a confirmation reply. In this case, the interruption is not carried out by a mechanical system solely. Furthermore, the reconfirmation may be carried out by other method.

25           Furthermore, it may be assumed that sending and receiving

are disabled in a send-receive line of the Internet due to a disaster. In this case, preferably, storage means for overwriting and logging the data for the electric power meter for a predetermined period of time is also provided.

5 Specifically, this means is a function of performing backup of information of the plurality of electric power consumers in case of emergency. This data logging means is effective since, in case of emergency in which sending and receiving are disabled in a send-receive line of the Internet due to a  
10 disaster, electric power data before the disaster occurs is stored for a predetermined period of time. This exerts an effect which functions as a black box which is usable for a disaster analysis and in which the electric power consumption information of users is not lost (the black box is a recorder  
15 mounted on an airplane or the like and storing operation and communication records in case of an accident).

Preferably, the sending and receiving of data with the electric power measurement devices of the plurality of electric power consumers are centralized on a server in the  
20 collective housing unit without directly connecting to the Internet and are performed through the server. Although it is not clear in Figs. 1 and 2, 23 is the server which is placed in a safe area in the collective housing unit and on which the sending and receiving of the data are centralized.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory drawing of an Example of the present invention applied to a collective housing unit 13 (the order of electric power distribution priority: claim 1).

Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing of an Example of the present invention applied to the collective housing unit 13 (the order of electric power supply priority: claim 2).

Fig. 3 is an entire configuration diagram of an example of an electric power measurement control device 16 employed in the present aspects (Patent Document 9).

Fig. 4 illustrates a conventional electric power system for a collective housing unit.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary configuration diagram of 151 in the example of Fig. 3 (Patent Document 9).

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary configuration diagram of 152 in the example of Fig. 3 (Patent Document 9).

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS

- 11 Wide area electric power distribution network
- 12 Device for transforming electric energy
- 13 Collective housing unit
- 14 Residence section of a resident
- 16 Electric power measurement control device
- 21 Electric power measurement device
- 22 Measurement communication line
- 23 Measurement management device
- 25 Internet (wide area network)

26 Electric power amount measurement device

27 Remote interruption means for a non-priority (low quality) 100 V electric power supply line at the uppermost stream of the line

5           31 Priority (high quality) 100 V electric power supply line

          32 Non-priority (low quality) 100 V electric power supply line

          90 Electric power company or power producer and supplier  
10 (PPS)

          91 High voltage-special high voltage electric power transmission line

          101 Hot line (tip phase: T) from an electric power supply side

15           102 Cold line from the electric power supply side: N

          103 Hot line (ring phase: R) from the electric power supply side

          104 Hot line (tip phase) connecting 151 with 152

          105 Cold line connecting 151 with 152

20           106 Hot line (ring phase) connecting 151 with 152

          107 Panel for displaying the amount of electric power

          110 Bus line for data sending-receiving between CPU-1 and CPU-2

          117 Hot line (tip phase) for connecting with a load

25           118 Cold line for connecting with a load. 117 and 118

each are a 100 V electric power distribution line, and 118 and 119 each are a second 100 V electric power distribution line.

119 Hot line (ring phase) for connecting with a load

120 Hot line (tip phase) for connecting with a load

5 121 Hot line (ring phase) for connecting with a load.

120 and 121 each are a 200 V electric power distribution line.

141 Action confirmation indication means

142 Indication means for management information such as  
no payment of outstanding fees

10 143 Indication means when the remote measurement value of  
the total electric power consumption is equal to or larger  
than a set value of the limit amount of electric power  
consumption

15 151 Configuration diagram of a portion measuring current  
and voltage in a 100 V system and having a display for the  
total electric power

152 Configuration diagram of a portion having remote  
interruption means RB for remotely interrupting electric power  
distribution (supply) lines

20 160 Load for a 200 V system

ADC-1 Analog-to-digital converter (for tip phase current  
and voltage measurement)

ADC-2 Analog-to-digital converter (for ring phase current  
and voltage measurement)

25 B Remote interruption means for a 200 V electric power

distribution line

BX Remote interruption means for a 200 V electric power supply line

C Conventional interruption means for an electric power  
5 distribution line (not having remote interruption means)

C(1) Remote interruption means for a line receiving electric power from 31 and distributing the electric power to J(1)

C(2) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
10 electric power from 31 and distributing the electric power to J(2)

C(3) Remote interruption means for a line receiving electric power from 31 and distributing the electric power to J(3)

15 C(N-1) Remote interruption means for a line receiving electric power from 31 and distributing the electric power to J(N-1)

C(N) Remote interruption means for a line receiving electric power from 31 and distributing the electric power to  
20 J(N)

CPU-1 First computation unit for computing the total amount of electric power

CPU-2 Second computation unit for computing the total amount of electric power

25 CT1 Current converter (for measurement of tip phase

current)

CT2 Current converter (for measurement of ring phase  
current)

CT3 Current converter (for measurement of current of the  
5 200 V system)

CX Remote interruption means for the electric power  
supply line 31

D(1) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
electric power from 32 and distributing the electric power to  
10 K(1)

D(2) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
electric power from 32 and distributing the electric power to  
K(2)

D(3) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
15 electric power from 32 and distributing the electric power to  
K(3)

D(N-1) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
electric power from 32 and distributing the electric power to  
K(N-1)

20 D(N) Remote interruption means for a line receiving  
electric power from 32 and distributing the electric power to  
K(N)

DX Remote interruption means for the electric power  
supply line 32

25 J(1) Electric apparatus having first priority

J(2) Electric apparatus having second priority

J(3) Electric apparatus having third priority

J(N-1) Electric apparatus having (N-1)-th priority

J(N) Electric apparatus having N-th priority (electric

5 apparatus having the lowest priority)

K(1) Electric apparatus having first priority

K(2) Electric apparatus having second priority

K(3) Electric apparatus having third priority

K(N-1) Electric apparatus having (N-1)-th priority

10 K(N) Electric apparatus having N-th priority (electric  
apparatus having the lowest priority)

L Action detector (limit switch) for interruption and  
power-on actions of RB

LX Electric apparatus to which electric power is supplied  
15 by a conventional system and an order of priority cannot be  
assigned

M Actuator (contactor driving motor) for an interruption  
action of RB

RB Remote interruption means for remotely interrupting an  
20 electric power distribution (supply) line

RBX Sending-receiving line for a remote interruption  
signal to RB and a status signal (connection or interruption)  
of RB

VP1 Measurement line for potential difference measurement  
25 (for tip phase voltage measurement)

VP2 Measurement line for potential difference measurement  
(for ring phase voltage measurement)

VP3 Measurement line for potential difference measurement  
(for measurement of voltage of a basic voltage load alone)